

## CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT Military Information: Revision of the Military Organization of the Inner Mongolian People's

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1. On 1 March 1948, the military organization of the Inner Mongolian People's Autonomous Government (IMPA<sup>3</sup>) was revised as follows:

Military Affairs Section

Head

Asgan

(Chinese phoneticization: A-Seu-Ken\*  
阿斯根)

Head, Military Affairs Bureau

PAO Chi-wen (包召文) (see SO-10411  
giving PAO Chi-wen's Mongol name as  
Govajameta)Inner Mongolian People's Self Protection Army (IMPSA) Headquarters

Head

Asgan

Chief of General Staff

PAO Ming-te 包明德

Vice-chief of staff

Gereltu (Chinese phoneticization: K'e-  
Lu-Erh-Tu 格勒爾圖) (Medeltu/1 Division

Head

Dalai

(Chinese phoneticization: TA Lai 達黎  
Chinese name: WANG Hai-shan 王海山)2 Division

Head

WANG Hai-feng (王海峰)

3 Division (also known as #815 unit)

Head

Shongbo

(Chinese phoneticization: Shuang Pao 双宝)

4 Division

Head

Unknown (previously reported as being  
Hasbagator)

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5 Division

Head

Nachinchonghor

(Chinese phoneticization: Na-Chin-Shuang-Ho-Erh  
那金欠又和爾)6 Division

Head

Ramborinchin

(Chinese phoneticization: Lang-Fu-Jen-Ch'in  
朗佈仁沁)Staff Office

Head

PAO P'ing-an (包平安)

Health Office

Head

Oyondelger

(Chinese phoneticization: Wu-Yun-Te-Lu-Ke-Erh  
烏雲得勒格爾)Supply Office

Head

Sainjurhe

(Chinese phoneticization: Shai-Yen-Chu-Lu-No  
色喜珠勒和)

Vice-head

Dorji

(Chinese phoneticization: Tao-Erh-Chi 道爾吉)

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**Comment:** According to the 15 June 1948 issue of the Mukden Chung Yang Jih Pao, "Asgan, Commander-in-Chief of the 'Puppet' Mongolian Autonomous Army, together with over ten 'Puppet' Mongolian military and political leaders were executed by the Chinese Communists at Chalantun about 5 June 1948 after a short trial. Asgan and his group are reported to have expressed dissatisfaction with the pressure and policies of the 'Communist International Clique' and consequently aroused Chinese Communist suspicion. They were arrested by the Chinese Communists at Wangyehmiao and sent under escort to Chalantun for trial."

April 1948

2. In this recent reorganization, it is to be noted that members of Asgan's clique are becoming more and more prominent and powerful - a condition which is in direct opposition to YUN Tse's (雲澤) desires.

When the Eastern Mongolian Autonomous Government was established in Wangyehmiao (122-01, 46-05) during the spring of 1946, Eastern Mongols occupied all of the military and political positions. However, in April of 1946 this Autonomous Government was dissolved, and the Inner Mongolian Autonomy Movement Allied Council was established in its place. This proved to be an opportunity for YUN Tse and his Chinese Communist clique to penetrate into Eastern Inner Mongolia and take a position of decisive political control. The army however, still remained in the hands of the Eastern Mongols.

The recent reorganization is the third in Eastern Inner Mongolia, the first having taken place in September 1946, and the second in May 1947. The first and second reorganizations saw the inclusion of a few members of YUN Tse's clique in the roster of the General Headquarters, noticeably Tenghe (Chinese phoneticization: Tien Hu 田虎), who was made a Vice-Commander to Asgan. However, from the standpoint of the army as a whole, their influence was negligible. YUN Tse had, however, taken his first step towards military control.

In the latest reorganization (paragraph 1), a member of YUN Tse's clique does not appear, while those of Asgan's clique have increased. This bears out the fact that Asgan's clique is determined that its military power shall not be wrested from it, regardless of the efforts of YUN Tse, the 'political head'. The main significance of this is that the Inner Mongolians feel that as long as they retain their military power, they have a chance to regain their former political influence when the right opportunity presents itself.

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3. Some of the reasons why the military authority in Inner Mongolia has not left the hands of the Eastern Mongols are as follows:

(1) Most of the IMPSA officers are graduates of the Hsingan Military Academy, and were officers during the Manchukuo Regime. They form a very strong and solid clique, and since there are only two military cliques in Inner Mongolia, i.e., the Hsingan Military Academy (HMA) clique, and the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Army clique (IMA), made-up of men who were officers during the time Manchukuo was established, it is relatively easy to obtain and maintain the unity between them. Most of the present officers of the IMPSA are of the HMA clique, while most of the high-grade officers (generals) are of the latter clique. Asgan receives absolute confidence and respect from the former group, while the latter group places confidence in him as a compatriot of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Army days under Manchukuo. It is not an easy task for YUN Tse's clique to split up such unity and solidarity.

(2) There is no one in YUN Tse's clique who is a military expert and who has the ability to replace one of Asgan's clique who holds a prominent military position. Especially among Mongols, mutual relations and confidence between commander and troops play a great influence in warfare, and is not a matter which can be dealt with lightly.

(3) The Eastern Mongols are very dissatisfied in having the political authority of Inner Mongolia usurped by YUN Tse's clique, and are determined that any operation to split their military solidarity shall not take root. Because of this, YUN Tse is not able to extend his hand too far for fear that other unknown adverse conditions may arise, such as active opposition.

4. Relationship between Asgan and the new personalities:

(1) PAO Ming-te, chief of General Staff of IMPSA, and an IMAA Clique man: He has been Asgan's compatriot since the organization of the IMAA. When Asgan was the commander of the 46th Cavalry regiment, Manchukuo Army, PAO Ming-te was his adjutant. Asgan showed great confidence in PAO.

(2) PAO Chi-wen, Head, Military Affairs Bureau, Military Affairs Section, and HMA Clique man:

He is a member of the first graduating class of the Hsingan Military Academy, and is one of the many persons who worships Asgan. During the days of Manchukuo, he maintained a very close, personal relationship with Asgan, and was his subordinate for a time. PAO Chi-wen's wife is a person introduced to him by Asgan.

(3) PAO P'ing-an, head, Staff Office, IMPSA headquarters, and HMA Clique man: During the early days of Manchukuo, he joined the IMAA although he was only a boy, and moved about together with Asgan. PAO P'ing-an has also been under Asgan's command in a few battles. After PAO P'ing-an graduated from the Hsingan Military Academy, he maintained a personal relationship with Asgan, and was working as his subordinate for a time.

(4) Oyondelger, head, Health Office, IMPSA, and HMA Clique member: Asgan and Oyondelger's cousin, Oyondalai, have been close friends since the time they both attended Waseda University in Japan. Through this relationship, Oyondelger met Asgan when he (Oyondelger) was working in the army hospital in Wang-yehmiao as an army doctor. Oyondelger used to visit Asgan frequently to seek his advice on different matters.

(5) Sainjurhe, head, Supply Office, IMPSA and HMA Clique member: Before the surrender, Sainjurhe was working as an Assistant Paymaster in the #53 unit which was directly affiliated with the Kwantung Army Intelligence Section. It was during this time that he became intimate with Asgan through Shongbo, who was a company commander with the rank of captain in the #53 unit. After the surrender, Sainjurhe maintained his close relationship with Asgan, and is still one of his loyal and trusted subordinates. Sainjurhe's recent appointment is very fitting since he is one of the very few Mongols who are capable of handling accounting work.

(6) Dalai, commander, 1 Division, IMPSA and a HMA Clique Member: He is a member of the first graduating class of the Hsingan Military Academy, being in the same class as PAO Chi-wen, the head of the Military Affairs Bureau, and Shongbo, the commander of the 3rd Division. Like PAO Len-chi and Shongbo, Dalai is also one of the worshippers of Asgan, and is one of his most loyal and

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cooperative subordinates. A good head, fine character, and gentleness are Dalai's outstanding characteristics, and as long as Asgan remains in his present position, Dalai will also be in a position similar to the one he now holds.

(7) WANG Hai-feng, commander, 2 Division, IMPSPA, and an IMAA Clique member: He was born in the same banner as Asgan (Khorchin Left Flank Center Banner) 193-24, 43-55 commonly known as Darhan Banner, and has been with Asgan since the early days of Manchukuo. When Asgan was a staff officer of the Hsingan Province Garrison Army Headquarters (1932-1933), WANG Hai-feng was a company commander in the 2nd Cavalry Regiment, Hsingan Province Garrison Force. From that time on the relations between these two men became very intimate. In 1944, when Asgan was the commander of the 46th Cavalry Regiment in Wangyehmiao, WANG Hai-feng was an instructor (Lt. Colonel) in the Hsingan Military Academy which is located in the same town, and the two men visited each other frequently. There is a mutual understanding between these two men since they were born in the same banner, and have gone through the same hardships and dangers together. Moreover, they are both "Racial Principle" advocates.

(8) Shongbo, commander, 3 Division, IMPSPA, and a HMA Clique member: He is a member of the first graduating class of the Hsingan Military Academy, and is one of Asgan's followers. Before the surrender, when Asgan was a regimental commander, Shongbo served as a company commander under him. He has a close, personal relationship with Asgan, and visits his home frequently.

(9) Nachinchonghor, commander, 5 Division, IMPSPA, and an IMAA Clique Member: His relationship with Asgan began during the days of the IMAA. At that time Nachinchonghor was the head of the Military Affairs Council, and Asgan was the head of the Propaganda Department of the IMAA, and a member of the Military Affairs Council. Asgan was acting as Nachinchonghor's personal advisor and interpreter at this time, and principally through Asgan's efforts, Nachinchonghor was able to gain much favorable comment and many prominent positions.

After the surrender, he was the highest military leader in Eastern Mongolia, but from the time YUN Tee made his appearance in the Eastern Mongolian political scene (1946), Nachinchonghor's influence gradually declined until 1947 when he became a commander of a military district.

Nachinchonghor is a very stubborn "Racial Principle" advocate, and is a brave, model soldier, well-versed in military tactics. These are the reasons he is not very popular with the Chinese Communists, and his recent appointment is only because of Asgan's influence.

(10) Ranborinchin, commander, 6 Division, IMPSPA, and an IMAA Clique Member: He has been a good friend of Asgan's since the time they were both studying in Tokyo, Japan. When the Manchurian Incident took place, they returned to Mongolia together and joined the IMAA and have been more or less together ever since. After the surrender in 1945, Ranborinchin was serving as a staff officer to Asgan, and was always with him. They were both born in the same banner.

5. In spite of the progress made by YUN Tee's clique, the "Racial Principle" advocates of eastern Mongolia, with Asgan's clique as the centre, have not lost their influence. Although Asgan's clique maintains a more or less neutral attitude towards the Chinese Communists, they are probably waiting for an opportunity to regain the position of control. In this, the increase or decrease of Asgan's influence will have an important bearing.

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